

1958 proved a very good year for cowry collectors at Long Reef. I have always considered it a very good day's collecting to turn homewards with one cowry in the bag. In late April of 1958, cowries started to appear all over the reef, and by the middle of May literally hundreds could be seen in one day.

Formerly one had to turn rocks and feel under crevices for them. 1958 had them overflowing from these hiding places, and many times a *caputserpentis* was found strolling over the bare rocks in bright sunlight often accompanied by other species; *caputserpentis*, *erosa*, *caurica longior*, and *clandestina* were quite abundant, while my best finds were the beautiful *lutea humphreyii* and *fimbriata*. Most likely the long Indian Summer, with temperatures above normal, caused the abundance. By mid July the cowries started to die off, and more were found dead than alive, though *nashi* was more common then than earlier. The *humphreyii*, of which I found four, were all found in the last week of July.

(Other collectors have added *Paulonaria macula*, Angas (A), and *Evanaria kieneri* Hidalgo (D) to my list from Long Reef.)

An Albino Cowry, *Erosaria erosa*, from Long Reef, New South Wales

By PHILLIP COLMAN.

On Thursday, 2nd of July, 1958, I was shown a pure white, live adult specimen of *Erosaria erosa*, Linne. It had been collected the same day at Long Reef by Mr. William Dowling, of Dungog, and was kept alive at my home for two days while a note of the animal was made.

Mantle: General colour is light to medium brown, which on closer inspection proves to be a light brown base with minute darker speckling; papillae clear at base with dirty white stems, rather long (about 1 cm. and longer than those of the typical *erosa*), tips well branched and brown, opaque and fringed at tip. Tentacles short, fawn coloured. Proboscis dark brown. The foot varies from nearly black, and spotted with white anteriorly, to dirty white spotted with brown posteriorly—a complete reversal of colour at each end. Suction disc is light cream.

The shell is pure white, except for the teeth bordering the canal at each end, which are tinged with pink. It is rather more swollen than the typical *erosa* and at a glance could easily be mistaken for *Albacypraea ebernea*, Barnes, which, however, has fewer and much more strongly formed teeth.

Two New Generic Names

"*Saltatrix*" Edwards in Catesby (Nat. Hist. Carolina ii, 1771 edition, p. 14) is not acceptable* as a generic name for the fish known as Skipjack or Tailor (*Pomatomus*). But there is a generic name *Saltatrix* Klug (Abh. preuss. Akad. Wiss. 1832 (1833), p. 214) for an insect which preoccupies *Saltatrix* Laseron (Rec. Austr. Mus. xxii, 1950, p. 277), a genus of rissoid gastropod molluscs. For the latter I propose

* Compare Stearn Journ. Soc. Bibliogr. Nat. Hist. iii, p. 328.

LASERONULA, gen. nov.

Type-species *Epigrus protractus* Hedley. The "Dancing Lady" shell will therefore be known by the new combination, *Laseronula protracta* (Hedley).

Saltatricula Laseron (Austr. J. Mar. freshw. res. vii, 1956, pp. 433 and 445) was proposed as a substitute but it is preoccupied by *Saltatricula* Burmeister, 1861, in Aves. Three new species, named by Laseron in 1956, will be known as *Laseronula ballerina*, *L. stringera* and *L. improrsa*, comb. nov.

Also in honour of my late friend, Charles F. Laseron, who unfortunately died as this paper was in the press, I propose

LASERONELLA, gen. nov.

This is a genus of Pyramidellidae, its type-species being *Pandorella declivita* Laseron = *Laseronella declivita*, comb. nov. The new generic name is proposed for *Pandorella* Laseron (Rec. Austr. Mus. xxii, 1951, p. 316) which is preoccupied by the name of another genus of molluscs, *Pandorella* Conrad (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1862, p. 572).

G. P. WHITLEY,

Hon. Editor.

The Rediscovery of *Ternivoluta studeri* Martens (Mollusca: Volutidae)

By DONALD MCMICHAEL.

(Contribution from the Australian Museum, Sydney.)

(Figure 1.)

In 1897, von Martens described *Voluta (Ternivoluta) studeri*, from a single specimen which had been collected by the German research vessel S.M.S. "Gazelle" in 1875. The type locality was given as "East Australia, in a depth of 36 fathoms." However, the "Gazelle" is recorded as having made only one successful dredge haul off the Queensland coast, and this was a few miles North of Cape Moreton, just outside Moreton Bay, in 76 fathoms (see Hedley, 1909, p. 337). This then may be taken as the restricted type locality, and the depth cited by von Martens is probably an error.

This particular specimen had previously been referred to in literature under the name *Voluta (Psephaea) concinna* Broderip, in an article by G. Schacko, contained in Martens' "Conchologische Mittheilungen" (1881). Schacko described the radula in detail, but did not mention the locality from which the specimen came. The identification was due to von Martens, who later studied Crosse's (1871) figure of true *Voluta concinna* Brod., and concluded that the "Gazelle" shell was a new species.

In describing the species, von Martens also erected the new subgenus *Ternivoluta* for it, though he also included *Voluta kaupii* Dunker 1862, as nearest related. Martens did not designate a genotype, but since other workers have cited *studeri* as the type of *Ternivoluta* (notably Smith, 1942) this species becomes the type by subsequent designation. In any case *Voluta kaupii* as figured by Dunker (1865) does not belong with *studeri* at all, but appears to belong with *Aulicina* or *Aulica*.

The species has not been seen again (to my knowledge) since the "Gazelle" first collected it. Hedley (1909) listed the species for Queensland